Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supplemental			
LRB	Number	09-1384/1		Introdu	uction Numb	er S	B-101			
Description Battery to a highway construction or maintenance worker and providing a penalty										
Fiscal	Effect		vector and the state of the sta		eren eg eren er en					
	No State Fisc Indeterminate Increase E Appropriat Decrease Appropriat Create Ne	e Existing tions Existing	Increase Revenues Decrease Revenues	s Existing	to abso	orb withir Yes	- May be possible n agency's budget ☑ No			
	No Local Gov Indeterminate 1. Increase Permiss 2. Decrease	e Costs sive Mandato	3. Increase ory Permissiv 4. Decrease	e Mand Revenue	atory ☐ Tow ☑ Cou ☐ Sch	ment Uni vns [unties [its Affected Village Cities Others WTCS Districts			
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations										
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DOC/ Sue Loniello (608) 240-5524			Rob	ert Margoli	3/16/2009					

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 3/16/2009

LRB Number 09-1384/1	Introduction Number SB-101	Estimate Type	Original					
Description								
Battery to a highway construction or	r maintenance worker and providi	ng a penalty						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, causing bodily harm to another person is a Class A misdemeanor and carries a maximum term of nine months in jail. Current law increases this penalty to a Class I felony (maximum of 1.5 years confinement and 2 years of extended supervision), if the battery is against emergency care providers or certain other government officials and employees.

This bill adds highway construction and maintenance workers to the individuals who would be covered under the Class I felony penalty. Although the Department cannot predict the number of offenders who may be subject to these enhanced criminal penalties or what the judges sentencing practices will be, enactment of this legislation could result in increased costs to the Department, if offenders who were previously sentenced for a Class A misdemeanor are now sentenced to prison for a Class I felony.

In FY08 the annual cost of an inmate in a DOC institution was approximately \$30,300. However, when there is excess capacity in DOC facilities, the incremental costs (i.e. food, health care and clothing) of housing a small number of inmates was approximately \$4,600, in FY08. When there is no excess capacity in DOC facilities, as is currently the case, the Department uses contract beds at a rate of \$18,800 annually per person. The annual cost for community supervision was \$2,400 in FY08.

Local county jails could see a decrease in costs if offenders who were previously sentenced to up to nine months in county jails are now sentenced to prison.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications